No. 7451.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART FILES.

WRITER.

Lemon George Esq.

Residence 1729 N. Y. Ave;

Date April 7. 1892.

Rec'd

Ack'g'd

Answered Laid on table ~~April 11. 1892.~~

SUBJECT.

Asks for subscription to fund. G. R of R.

7451

HEADQUARTERS

Finance Committee National Encampment,

Grand Army of the Republic Guarantee Fund, 1892,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR:

The Committee on Finance, to whom is intrusted the task of raising a guarantee fund for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held in this city during the week ending Sept. 24, 1892, confidently appeal to you, and through you to the Board of ~~Directors~~ Trustees of your corporate body, to assist us in extending the hospitality of our city on the occasion referred to, by a money contribution.

At all previous Encampments the citizens of the city which was so fortunate as to secure the great gathering have expended large sums of money in providing for the entertainment and comfort of their guests, and we shall be called upon to do more than any of them have done, for the simple reason that we shall have hundreds of thousands more to care for.

You should remember that in subscribing to this fund you are not only aiding as hosts in entertaining the hundreds of thousands of strangers who will visit Washington, but you are also contributing greatly to the prosperity of our city. The visitors at the last Encampment in Detroit spent over TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS there, according to the estimate of the Detroit *Evening Journal*, nearly every dollar of which remained in the City of Detroit. It is safely within bounds to say that the next Encampment will bring here and leave with us a sum very greatly in excess of that amount, *not one dollar of which would we otherwise obtain*, so that there is not a business interest here which will not be very greatly benefited by the Encampment.

If we are able and willing to entertain these visitors, as they have the right to expect from our invitation to them, we shall have demonstrated our ability to entertain any gathering which may elect to come here, and thus will ultimately reap the benefit of many other large conventions, as the National character and surroundings of Washington make it pre-eminently a convention city. We inclose lists of subscribers to April 1, 1892, and shall be gratified to have your institution recorded with those other public-spirited corporations, banks, business houses and individuals who have responded as shown in the said lists.

An early reply will be appreciated. Subscription blank inclosed.

Very truly, yours,

George E. Lemon

Chairman Finance Committee.

Mr. J. C. Welling

Pres't. Corcoran Gallery of Art

Pa. Ave. & 17th St.

City.

7451

ADDITIONAL

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

National Encampment Grand Army of the Republic Guarantee Fund,

REPORTED TO

GEORGE E. LEMON, Chairman Finance Committee.

Brought forward from list dated Feb. 16, 1892	$33,590
Acker & Kenner	25
Victor E. Adler	25
Isaac Alexander	5
Henry Alschwee (additional)	20
American Security & Trust Co.	100
Samuel J. Babb	50
The Baltimore Sun Bureau	100
L. Barnum (The Tremont)	40
H. D. Barr	25
I. Baumgarten & Son	5
Bergner & Engel Brewing Co.	100
R. Beresford	25
H. S. Berlin	100
A. H. Bond & Co.	25
Bradstreet & Co.	10
W. Breuninger	10
Thomas R. Brooks	20
Bryan & Co.	25
August Burgdorf	25
C. H. Burgess	10
John L. Burkart	50
J. U. Burket & Co.	25
M. T. Byrne	10
Capitol, North O Street and South Washington R. R.	100
J. McL. Carusi	25
Chapman & Taylor	25
Warren Choate & Co.	50
James T. Clotworthy	50
W. H. Cooper	5
John H. Corning	25
Charles H. Cragin	10
Cranford Paving Co.	200
Wm. H. Cranston	5
E. T. Davison	10
J. H. DeAtley	50
Deeble, Davis & Co.	20
L. K. Devendorf	5
J. A. DeWitt (The Southern)	25
C. F. Dieterich	2 50
R. S. Donaldson	25
Walter G. Duckett	25
Dudley & Michener	100
Duffy & Leannarda (American House)	50
Easterday & Haldeman	25
Charles A. Eckstein	25
Emmert & Heisley	25
J. Eschenbrenner	25
Hugh J. Fegan	25
Fisher & Johnson	5
Fitch, Fox & Brown	50
J. R. Freeman	25
H. K. Fulton	10
Jacob Fussell Co	25
Joseph Gatto	15
Gedney & Roberts Co	25
J. R. Gillett	5
Ira Godfrey	10
R. D. Goodman	10
J. W. Gregg	5
H. I. Gregory	20
T. D. H. (Cash)	25
William Hahn & Co.	25
M. H. Hall (The Ardmore)	25
A. W. Hancock	50
Harris, Anderson & Co.	5
E Heidenheimer	5
A. Heitmuller	10
Hendrickson & Co.	5
Herdic Phaeton Co.	100
George W. Herold	5
Frank W. Heygster	10
D. E. Hoadley & Son (Belvidere Hotel)	100
James M. Hodges	5
J. J. Hogan	25
A. M. Hoover	10
Hutchinson Bros.	2 50
J. C. Hutchinson	25
Industrial Banking and Investment Association of America	100
E. L. Johnson (Hotel Johnson)	100
Jordan & McLeod	10
Dr. C. M. Jordan	10
James E. Jouett	20
Kane & Roache	5
Edward Kolb	10
A. Koenigsberger	10
Bernard Kopf	25
Louis Kulle, jr	25
G. H. La Fetra (Hotel Fredonia)	40
C. A. Langley	10
Latimer & Sloan	25
Robert Leitch & Son	50
Ernest LeMour	25
H. A. Linger & Son	40
Henry B. Looker	5
Loving & Hamner	5
Lutz & Bro.	25
Mrs. M. A. Lynn (Keystone Hotel)	50
John P. Lyons	10
Michael Lyons	25
Charles Mades (Mades' Hotel)	100
Marinelli & Masino	20
Merchants' Parcel and Delivery Co.	25
Edward P. Mertz	25
W. G. Metzerott & Co.	25
S. N. Meyer	10
J. McKnew (The Slater)	10
Wm. H. McKnew	25
P. F. McMahon	25
Merrill & White	5
Abram Minster	10
L. Moxley	100
Henry Murray	25
National Capital Ice Co	25
National Safe Deposit Savings & Trust Co., District of Columbia	100
Lew Newmeyer	50
New York Biscuit Co.	25
Karl Obermeyer	8
W. S. Odell	25
Henry Orth	10
James Owen	2
James F. Oyster	25
E. J. P. (cash)	5
Edward T. Paine, jr.	50
Henry Petersen	50
R. O. Polkinhorn	25
John T. Price & Son	25
Proctor & Proctor	25
Alex. Raff	15
Ratcliffe, Darr & Co.	25
Henry Reiter	15
H. Reizenstein	10
Dr. Robert Reyburn	20
M. P. Rice	50
Quartus Rice	10
S. E. & J. E. Rosenthal	10
J. S. Rowland	20
John Rudden	25
J. H. Russell	50
Sanders & Stayman	25
Henry R. Sanders (Sanders' Hotel)	25
Lawrence Sands	50
J. F. Saum & Co.	20
E. G. Schafer & Co.	10
George W. Scott & Co.	25
James Shea	25
S. S. Shedd & Bro.	25
Nathan Sickle	10
G. G. C. Simms	10
Charles G. Smith & Son	10
John Smith	25
J. P. Stinzing (Manager)	25
D. W. Stockstill	5
L. D. Stone	10
The Stratford	50
A. H. Sulser	5
A. S. Taylor	5
Sidney T. Thomas	5
Enoch Totten	25
Thos. E. Trazzare	5
Tyssowski Bros.	20
J. F. Vinal	100
S. C. Wallach	10
Thomas Walsh	50
William Walter's Son	25
S. F. Ware	25
Washington Hydraulic Press Brick Co	25
Washington News Exchange	25
West End National Bank	50
George White & Sons	25
W. M. Whyte & Bro.	20
R. H. Willett	25
Williams & Hanks	10
Walter B. Williams & Co.	10
Donald S. Williamson	10
A. Willige	50
William Willis	20
T. Howard Wilson	5
Dr. C. B. Winslow	10
Total to April 1, 1892	$38,630

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To GEORGE E. LEMON,
Chairman Committee on Finance, National Encampment,
Grand Army of the Republic Guarantee Fund, 1892.

I hereby subscribe ..... *dollars* ($ .....)
to the Grand Army of the Republic National Encampment Guarantee Fund, 1892, and agree to pay the same to the order of George E. Lemon, Chairman Committee on Finance, as follows:

First Instalment.		*Twenty-five per cent. on or before February 1, 1892.*
Second	"	*Twenty-five per cent. on or before March 1, 1892.*
Third	"	*Twenty-five per cent. on or before April 1, 1892.*
Fourth	"	*Twenty-five per cent. on or before May 1, 1892.*

Name .....

Place of business .....

P. O. Address .....

☞ Please remit by check, payable to the order of George E. Lemon, *Chairman.*

7451

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

National Encampment Grand Army of the Republic Guarantee Fund,

REPORTED TO

GEORGE E. LEMON, Chairman Finance Committee.

A. E. Acker	$25
Adams Express Co	100
Byron S. Adams	25
M. J. Adler	10
Frank Aldrich	25
Jno. W. Albaugh	100
Albright & Barker	100
E. H. Allen	25
S. Aman	25
American Ice Co	100
J. J. Appich	10
J. L. Atkins	15
John F. Atzel	50
Carl Auerbach	25
Jos. Auerbach	25
F. G. Aukam	25
Henry Alschwee	5
Atwater Cycle Co	25
Lewis Baar	5
A. M. Baer	5
Jno. Baier	10
Baker's Co-operative Association	100
E. and E. Baltzley	25
B. & O. R. R. Co	2,000
Geo. Bancroft & Co	10
Barber & Ross	25
Jas. L. Barbour & Son	200
Geo. M. Barker	20
Barnes & Weaver	25
E. B. Barnum & Co	25
Jno. A. Barthel	10
Bartholomay Brewing Co	100
Geo. Bauernschmidt	25
Jas. H. Beall & Son	5
Rob't Beall	25
Henry Beard	10
C. Becker	25
M. M. Beekman	25
C. J. Bell	50
Belt & Dyer	25
Fred'k Benjamin	25
Geo. C. Bergling	5
P. T. Berry	5
M. W. Beveridge	25
S. Bieber	25
I. L. Blout	25
J. W. Boteler & Son	25
Jno. N. Bovee	25
Jas. G. Bowen	50
Bouve, Crawford & Co	1,000
H. V. Boynton	25
Brentano's	25
Britton & Gray	50
H. Brock	50
Brodix Publishing Co	50
E. F. Brooks	25
Sam K. Brown & Son	20
Thos. A. Brown	10
R. W. Browne	10
Dan'l Buckley	25
Geo. T. Budd	10
N. Bunch	25
C. S. Bundy	10
Mrs. E. S. Bunker	50
Ernst Burgdorf	25
S. S. Burdett	100
Butts & Phillips	100
A. B. Bennett	5
The Bon Marche	25
Charles Baum	50
Brill & Rubenstein	50
Browning & Middleton	50
W. D. Campbell & Co	25
Carhart & Leidy	25
Carter's	10
Cash (G. W. C.)	10
C. E. Casassa (Malaga Fruit Co.)	10
C. C. & W. L. Cole	50
Central National Bank	100
W. E. Chandlee	25
B. Charlton & Co	100
B. B. Chase	5
Ches. & Pot. Tel. Co	100
J. H. Chesley & Co	15
Church & Stephenson	25
C. & O. R. R. Co	500
Citizen's National Bank	100
Morris Clark	25
W. D. Clark & Co	10
N. H. Cobb	50
Geo. F. Cochenour	50
Geo. W. Cochran & Co	100
Wm. P. Cole (Thyson House)	25
W. H. Coleman & Co	5
Columbia Fire Ins. Co	100
Columbia National Bank	100
M. G. Copeland & Co	50
H. Copperthite	25
Geo. W. Corbett	25
G. G. Cornwell & Son	100
Jas. H. Costello	50
Cropley & Boteler	5
D. Crowley	50
Wash'n Danenhower	25
Rufus H. Darby	50
J. B. Daughton	10
Jas. Y. Davis's Sons	25
G. Desio	5
W. O. Denison	25
Jacob H. Dewees	25
Henry M. Dexter	10
H. Dismer	50
R. B. Donaldson	25
R. B. Donaldson & Co	25
Chas. J. Donnelly & Co	25
F. M. Draney	50
Geo. W. Driver	100
E. F. Droop	50
Addison G. Dubois	25
W. W. Dudley	50
M. Du Perow	10
W. Clarence Duvall	25
John T. Devine (The Shoreham)	500
J. E. Dyer & Co	5
Wm. F. Downey	100
Luke C. Dillon	25
Evening Star Newspaper Co.	500
Easton & Rupp	25
Jno. Joy Edson	200
Eiseman Bros	100
U. S. Electric Lighting Co.	500
J. F. Ellis & Co	25
Ebbitt House	800
Louis Faber	25
Family Shoe Store	25
St. Clair Fechner	50
John Fegan	100
Chas. Fischer	10
V. G. Fischer	10
Thos. J. Fisher & Co	100
S. Fishman & Son	25
Wm. Fitch & Co	25
Charles Flint	100
E. Fick	50
Ford & Graham	25
Chas. B. Ford (Manager)	25
Chas. E. Foster	25
Franklin & Co	10
Frankle & Co	25
Geo. T. Fritch & Son	5
W. T. Galliher & Bro	25
W. M. Galt & Co	50
Lawrence Gardner	25
Wm. F. Geyer	10
Gibson Bros	200
W. F. Gibbons	5
B. F. Gilbert	25
M. Goldsmith & Son	5
R. Goldschmid	25
Goodyear Rubber Co	25
Louis Gmelin	25
Great Atlantic & Pacific T Co	50
Great Falls Ice Co	50
Anna Greff (Meyer's Hotel)	50
A. V. Grimes	25
Peter Grogan	25
Gurley & Stevens	25
Guy, Curran & Co	25
B. F. Guy & Co	25
Ernst Gerstenberg	50
John H. Gheen	25
H. P. Godwin	10
M. Greenbaum	5
David Hagerty	50
Philip T. Hall	10
Jno. B. Hammond	50
Harris & Shafer	50
R. Harris & Co	25
Robert N. Harper	25
W. H. Harrover	25
Geo. W. Harvey	100
Jas. Hayes	25
Jas. S. Hays & Co	5
C. M. Heaton, jr	10
M. Hebner	25
F. J. Heiberger	25
Louis Heilbrun	15
Wm. Helmus	10
James B. Henderson	20
Wm. A. Henderson	25
A. Herman	25
Chris. Heurich Brewing Co	500
Karl Heurich	50
C. H. Hibbert & Co	10
H. W. Higham	5
C. J. Hillyer	100
R. O. Holtzman	50
Hoover & Snyder	10
W. H. Houghton Man'f'g Co	10
House & Herrmann	25
Francis Hufty	10
Frank Hume	100
Huyler's	25
Hygienic Ice Co	25
I. Hamburger & Sons	25
John C. Hawley	50
Lawrence Hickey	5

D. P. Hickling	5
W. S. Hoge	25
John W. Hurley	25
Independent Ice Co	50
Jacobs Bros.	25
E. E. Jackson & Co	50
Chas. Jacobsen	50
Jewell & Nicholson	25
J. Frank Johnson	50
Johnson & Wimsatt	20
G. A. Jordan	20
Andrew J. Joyce's Sons	25
Judd & Detweiler	25
John Kaiser	5
J. Karr	25
Mrs. F. Karsch	50
James Keleher	25
J B. Kendall	20
Kernan's Theater	100
Louis J. Kessel	5
Chas. & Wm. B. King	50
Geo. S. King	7
J. D. Kitch	25
Wm. Knabe & Co	25
K. Kneesi & Son	15
Geo. W. Knox	100
Abraham Kaufman	25
Charles I. Kellogg	10
Jno. Keyworth	25
Geo. E. Kennedy & Sons	25
W. Kummer	10
Jas. B. Lambie	25
Gerhard Lang	100
Julius Lansburgh	50
Lansburgh & Bro	100
Jno. B. Larner	20
Wm. H. Lee	5
B. F. Leighton	25
George E. Lemon	1,000
J. Edward Libbey	20
Libbey, Bittenger & Miller	20
A. Lisner	100
L. A. Littlefield	50
Jas. Lockhead	5
Dan'l Loughran	50
W. H. Lowdermilk	10
Luchs & Bro	10
Thos. T. Luckett	50
Jno. Lynch	5
Jno. R. Lang & Bro	10
A. H. Levy	10
John A. Logan Camp, Sons of Veterans	25
John W. Macartney	25
Jno. R. Major	25
Chas. M. Matthews	50
F. P. May & Co	25
P. J. May	5
Mayfield & Hieston	5
McGill & Wallace	25
J. H. McGowan	30
Jno. McGregor	25
R. J. McLean	25
H. L. McQueen	25
Patrick McMahon	5
M. G. McCormick	25
McCaully & Alexander	100
W. W. McCullough	25
David R. McKee	25
E. L. Morgan	10
E. R. Morcoe	5
Jno. T. Moylan (Owen House	100
Edw. T. Mathews	10
Wm. Mayse & Co	25
T. R. Marshall (Oxford & Losekam's)	100
J. E. Mattern	10
S. J. Meeks	25
Meredith, Winship & Co	100
Metropolitan R. R	500
Alex. Milne	25
M. C. Mitchell	5
The Monumental	10
Patrick Moore	50
E. Morrison Paper Co.	25
W. C. Morrison	20
Wm. B. Moses & Sons	50
Mt. Vernon & Marshall Hall Steamboat Co	1,000
Mt. Vernon Stables	25
D. Mullany	25
Murdock & Durant	25
Dominic I. Murphy	50
D. Nachman	5
National Bank of the Republic	100
National Bank of Washington	100
Directors of National Capital Bank	50
Nationa Capital Brewing Co.	200
National Metropolitan Bank	100
A. Natuns	25
Kimon Nicolaides	25
National Brewing Co. (Balt., Md.)	100
D. H. Nichols (Mt. Vernon House)	100
William Nordhoff	10
Norfolk & Wash'n Steamboat Co.	250
Daniel O'Brien	50
Patrick O'Farrell	100
G. W. Offutt	5
Thomas E. Ogram	50
Osborne & Hoban	100
Panorama Co.	100
Jno. C. Parker	100
Myron M. Parker	100
Joseph Paul	10
Pennsylvania Railroad Co	2,500
J. M. Perreard	25
Seaton Perry	20
Norris Peters Co	100
Carl Petersen	25
E. T. Pettingill	10
Pettit & Dripps	50
J. W. Pilling	25
C. W. Plugge	15
Potomac Terra Cotta Co	25
A. S. Pratt & Sons	25
Jas. K. Probey	8
C. C. Pursell	10
Samuel C. Palmer	100
Pabst Brewing Co	300
George Prince	50
Chas. H. Raub & Co	5
W. W. Rapley	150
Jno. Raum	25
Hugh Reilly	5
Fritz Reuter	50
Geo. W. Rich	10
Rich & Co	10
James H. Richards	10
Riggs & Co	100
James Robbins	20
Robinson, Parker & Co	100
T. E. Roessle (The Arlington)	1,000
Gen. W. S. Rosecrans	100
Jno. W. Ross	100
C. F. Rothfuchs	5
Isaac E. Rubinstein	25
Randall Hotel	100
E. C. Reid	10
I. N. Runyan	5
Saks & Co	250
Jos. A. Sauerland	10
C. A. Sauter	25
L. H. Schneider's Sons	25
Wm. K. Schoepf	10
Jno. H. Schultze	25
Second National Bank	100
H. A. Seligson	10
W. C. Shaffer	5
N. H. Shea	25
Shoomaker Co	150
T. J. Shryock & Co	25
G. Warfield Simpson	25
Singer Manufacturing Co	5
Emmons S. Smith	100
Freeborn G. Smith	25
J. W. Smith	15
Thos. W. Smith	50
Wm. Smith	5
Harvey Spalding	25
Harvey Spalding & Sons	25
Ellis Spear	25
Jacob Spliedt	25
Geo. Spransy	25
O. G. Staples (Willards)	1,000
E. A. Stiebel	10
B. H. Stinemetz & Sons	25
F. Stohlman	5
D. D. Stone	10
Stormont & Jackson	10
M. Strickland	25
Chas. G. Stott & Co	10
Sam T. Stott	25
H. C. Swain	20
Swormstedt & Bradley	50
William H. Selden (Metropolitan Hotel)	350
Jno. W. Shaw	25
A. L. Saltzstein, Jr.	25
John B. Scott (Howard House)	100
Frank Schwarz	200
A. I. Strasburger	10
L. W. Snook	15
Thomas L. Selby	100
Henry Strasburger	25
J. Leavitt Smith	100
Thomas D. Singleton	25
Thos. Somerville & Sons	50
Alva S. Taber	100
T. W. Tallmadge	25
Jas. Tanner	100
M. A. Tappan	25
Jas. Tharp	50
Columbus Thomas	10
W. S. Thompson	25
Frank J. Tibbets	10
Tolman Steam Laundry	15
Jas. S. Topham	20
Trader's National Bank	50
Geo. Truesdell	100
Tschiffely & Evans	25
H. H. Twombly	10
T. H. G. Todd	10
B. F. Waddey	5
Thos. E. Waggaman	100
Sydney I. Wailes	10
B. H. Warner & Co	150
Washington & Georgetown R. R.	500
Washington Brewing Co.	250
Washington Brick Machine Co.	50
Washington Gas Light Co.	1,000
Washington Market Co.	100
Washington Post Co.	300
W. T. Weaver	10
Amos Webster	10
Frank P. Weller	5
M. I. Weller	50
Wescott & Wilcox	25
Wm. H. West & Bro	50
W. H. Wheatley	5
Wheatley Bros.	50
White, Hentz & Co., Phila., Pa.	25
J. H. Whitehand	10
T. M. Whitney	20
C. C. Willard	25
H. A. Willard	100
Willett & Ruoff	25
F. S. Williams	25
Wash. B. Williams	50
N. W. Wills & Co.	10
Wilmarth & Edmonston	25
J. Henry Wilson	10
Robert Wilson	20
Chas. T. Wood	100
Levi Woodbury (St. James)	200
Woods & Co.	100
Woodward & Lothrop	500
J. P. & S. I. Wright	10
L. P. Wright	25
Jno. F. Waggaman	50
D. N. Walford	25
Walker & Ware	5
Zevely & Finley	25
Total to February 16, 1892	$33,590

No. 7452.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART FILES.

WRITER.

Martin Jas D.

Residence National Hotel

Date April 9. 1892

Rec'd

Ack'g'd

Answered Apl 12, 1892,

SUBJECT.

If the Rubens is bought. wishes to make an etching.

7452

NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C., April 9th, 1892.

Answ Apr 12/92

S. H. Kauffmann, Esq.,

Corcoran Gallery of Art,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Since I have learned that the painting by "Peter Paul Rubens" entitled "The Feast of Herod" is under consideration of being bought by The Corcoran Gallery of Art, I beg leave to make the following propositions to your Honorable Board of Trustees, which you will kindly lay before them at your meeting on Monday, the 11th, inst.

In case the Corcoran Gallery of Art comes in possession of this painting I make your Board the offer of "Ten thousand dollars" ($10,000.) for the SOLE privilege of reproducing that painting in form of Etchings and Photogravures. If you should not accept this proposition, and not be willing to sell the SOLE right, and if you would prefer to produce the Etching and photogravures of this painting yourself, I wish to have the SOLE privilege of handling said Etching and photogravures of this painting in this country, on a commission of 25%, paying all my own expenses.

The Etching can be produced in this country for Eight to Ten thousand dollars. The cost of Japan-Paper, and Parchment and Printing, about $2,000 more. I will personally guarantee to sell in this country, on said commissions ~~fifty copies on parchment for~~

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50 copies on parchment for	$300	a piece,	$15,000
twenty-five copies more at	350	" "	8,750
and twenty five copies at	450	" "	11,250
On Japan-Paper Seventy-five copies at	150	" "	11,250
and twenty-five copies at	200	" "	5,000
This will make a total receipt of			$51,250

for these two hundred copies. After deducting all expenses and commissions this would leave a net profit of nearly Thirty thousand dollars. Almost a similar amount might be realized in Europe by having the plate re-touched at small expense.

There can also be made quite a large profit by having photogravures made of the same painting and sold at a Popular price I would handle these at the same commission.

In case the Corcoran Gallery of Art does not care about attending to the production of this Etching and photogravures of the painting I will guarantee to have a first class Etching and Photogravures made in this country, without having to remove the painting from this city, and attend Personally to all matters connected with it, for an additional 5% commission.

I am ready to file satisfactory reference and bonds for the fulfillment of my part of this agreement.

Very respectfully yours,

Jas. D. Martin

No. 7453.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART FILES.

WRITER.

Astor Mrs W. P.

Residence 1410 N. St. N. W.

Date April 10. 1892,

Rec'd

Ack'g'd

Answered April 12. 1892,

SUBJECT.

Urges the purchase of a Jacque, and also a Rubens.

✓

7453

1410 N. St. N. W.
Apl 10th 1892.

Answd Apl 12/92,

Dr J. C. Welling.
President of Board of Trustees
Corcoran Art Gallery.
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir

I beg to bring to your notice also to that of the other gentlemen of the board a painting which is now for sale in New York. It is the chef d'oeuvre of Charles Emile Jacque, being pronounced so by eminent critics on both sides of the water.

The subject is a charming landscape with flock of sheep in the foreground, tended by a young girl. The size of the painting is 6 x 9 ft. It can be seen by any member of

the Board who are in New York, at the Gallery of Mr W. K. Leonard, 7 West 28th St. or I have no doubt on a formal application to him, from the Board of Trustees, he would bring it on here.

The owner a private gentleman, only parts with it, owing to financial embarassment, as he has a perfect reverence for it. The price he asks is $12.000 but will I know consider any reasonable offer the Board may make and I should advise him to make one.

At the same time I beg leave to mention a Rubens, of which Mr Leonard has well authenticated proofs as to genuineness history etc.

Mr Leonard offers the Rubens for fifty thousand dollars or less. Just half the price asked for the one here in

7453

Washington and it has been pronounced much finer and more valuable than the "Feast of Herod" by one who has seen both.

If the gentlemen of the Board desire to see the Rubens, on application to Mr Lennard he will bring it on for their inspection.

I am authorized by Mr Lennard to offer the pictures for sale.

Trusting the Board will give this matter their earnest consideration, as it is an opportunity seldom offered, in both cases at such a moderate sum —

I am dear Sir

Yours very respectfully

Mrs W. P. Astor.

An Example of Jacque.—If the word *pittoresque* did not exist in the French language one would have to invent it for the works of Charles Jacque, says René Ménard, the art critic. For the picturesque is the sentiment of life in its most familiar forms, and Jacque's works have such a powerful charm, because they show things and persons as they are in nature. Charles Emil Jacque, almost the last of the Barbizon school, may be characterized as an instinctive artist. His knowledge of pastoral life is complete, and his painting of sheep simply perfect. These remarks refer with particular emphasis to a work which is now on exhibition at the gallery of W. R. Leonard, 7 West Twenty-eighth street. This is a large picture of pastoral life, about six by seven feet, representing a peasant child tending a small flock of sheep. It was painted in 1859, at the artist's best period, and is pronounced by Albert Bierstadt the best Jacque in existence. A small picture by Jacque, thirty-one by twenty-five inches, sold at the recent R. L. Cutting sale for four thousand two-hundred and twenty-five dollars, and several are offered for sale at the Mendonca sale to-night. The present picture is also for sale by Mr. Leonard, who, by the way, is not a dealer, but simply sells on commission, and disposes of this picture for a private individual. It would prove an acceptable gift to an art museum. Home Journal apl 6

No. 7454.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART FILES.

WRITER.

McDowell W. O.

Residence 20 Spruce St.
Newark N.J.

Date April 10, 1892.

Rec'd " 25, "

Ack'g'd

Answered June 10, 1892.

SUBJECT.

Wishing this Gallery to contribute to buying a picture.

7454

PAN-REPUBLIC CONGRESS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE.

OFFICE OF SEC'Y AND TREAS., 20 SPRUCE ST., NEWARK, N. J.

The Corcoran Gallery of Art
Washington, D. C.

HON. WM. H. ARNOUX, New York, Chairman, General Committee.

COL. ETHAN ALLEN, New York,
Chairman, Executive Committee.

DR. PERSIFOR FRAZER, Philadelphia, Pa.,
Chairman, Committee on Address to Organizations in Sympathy with Free Institutions.

COL. CHAMPION S. CHASE, LL.D., Omaha, Neb.,
Chairman, Committee on Plan and Scope.

DR. G. BROWN GOODE, Washington, D. C.,
Chairman, Committee on Address to all Peoples.

WALTER S. LOGAN, New York,
Chairman of Committee on Legislation.

WM. O. McDOWELL, Secretary and Treasurer,

NEWARK, N. J., April 10, 1892.

Hon. Wm. H. Arnoux, Chairman General Committee, Pan-Republic Congress.
Col. Ethan Allen, Chairman Executive Committee.
Dr. Persifor Frazer, Philadelphia, Pa., Chairman Committee on Address to Organizations in Sympathy with Free Institutions.
Col. Champion S. Chase, LL.D., Omaha, Neb., Chairman Committee on Plan and Scope.
Dr. G. Brown Goode, Washington, D.C., Chairman Committee on Address to all Peoples.
Walter S. Logan, Chairman of Committee on Legislation.

Gentlemen: Inclosed you will find copy of an address delivered before the Tilden Club, of Jersey City, on the occasion of the celebrating of the 75th birthday anniversary of the late Samuel J. Tilden. It is my desire to present through you the portrait therein referred to, to the Human Freedom League, making only this condition, that if it shall ever be parted with by the League, it must be for the purpose of presentation to either the Government of the United States, to be placed in a gallery of portraits of presidential candidates that have been honored with votes by members of the electoral college, whether they shall have been elected President or not, or that it shall be given to the Corcoran National Art Gallery, with the suggestion that they shall set aside in time a room for such a collection. In view of the attempted dedication by Mr. Tilden of the large part of his fortune to the cause of education, and to the numerous conversations had with him on the subject to which the "Human Freedom League" is dedicated, and to his recognition that—"There was a great destiny before the American Republic, a destiny broader than any class, broader than any interest, a destiny extending to all men, and particularly to the portion of the community who in other countries have been the hewers of wood and drawers of water to the more favored portion"—it seems to me peculiarly appropriate that his portrait should be presented to the League.

With the hope that through your organization this portrait may find its way to the capital of the nation, and a place in a gallery that shall include the portraits of other great leaders in asserting the "destiny" of the American Republic in its "duty to humanity," like Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Horace Greeley and James G. Blaine, who have been presidential candidates but not presidents, I am

Most sincerely yours,

W. O. McDowell

P.S. I believe this to be the only portrait of Samuel J. Tilden in existence that was satisfactory to him, and it was his expressed desire that pictures made of him after he was gone should be copied from this.

W. O. McD.

7454

The Corcoran Gallery of Art
APR 26 1892
Washington, D. C.

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Chairman, Committee on Address to all Peoples.

WM. O. McDOWELL, Secretary and Treasurer,

Ackd Apr 27/92.

NEWARK, N. J., April 25, 1892. 189

The Corcoran National Art Gallery,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The Hon. Samuel J. Tilden in his lifetime presented to Mr. Wm. O. McDowell, of Newark, New Jersey, the best portrait of himself that has ever been painted. Actuated by a patriotic purpose, Mr. McDowell has resolved to present this picture to the Human Freedom League, that through the League it may be presented to the nation, or to the Corcoran National Art Gallery, to be preserved in Washington, D. C., as a memento of the great statesman.

To accomplish this laudable purpose, the League invite you to be one of two hundred gentlemen known to be friends or admirers of Mr. Tilden, who will contribute $25.00 each for its purchase, making the cost of said picture $5,000. Good judges have placed this value upon it. The money thus realized will be appropriated to advancing the work of the Human Freedom League, and in paying the organizing expenses of the Pan-Republic Congress. In complying with this request, please draw check to the order of our treasurer and inclose it to him at the address given at the head of this sheet.

Most sincerely yours,

Wm. H. Arnoux

Chairman Pan-Republic Congress Organizing Committee.

Ethan Allen

Chairman of Executive Committee.

PURPOSE AND DRIFT.

The antithesis is between purpose and drift. These are two ways of getting on, characteristic of individuals and of times. The close of the eighteenth century was very full of purpose. The nineteenth century has had a vast amount of very grand drift, and a good deal that has been purely drift, and nothing fine about it. The end is here, that we have been very near closing up the century without any purpose at all, but to drift on. We have politics inferior to our best ideas of right and wrong; we have theology and religious practice beneath our knowledge, and a sociology that we despise ourselves. This can best be seen by contrast, for palpably at no time in American history did our citizens ever have less of a definite plan ahead—a something to be done in spite of drift and against odds. We are virtually without an aim. The Puritans came here intensely purposive. The founders of the republic had an ideal for which they were willing to suffer; the men of fifty years ago fought out the questions of slavery and intemperance. Men sometimes retire from business to live on their interest. For the last twenty-five years we Americans have tried the experiment of living on the interest of our virtues and good deeds. The political parties have told us over and over again of what they once did; and the churches have bragged of the founders, and done little but try to sustain the standards. It would be better if there were a dozen new sects starting, as there were half a hundred years ago, on all sorts of moral issues.

Meanwhile our political, our social and our moral life are full of dangerous elements. It is clear enough to one who will think at all that democracy can not long endure as it is. That is, we can not carry the burdens that increase, without readjustments to enable us to carry them. A Constitution adequate to 1780 was not equal to the emergencies of 1860. Our inflow of the lower types of humanity compels us to question the republican maxim that all men have an equal right to the ballot. The distribution of offices has become such a burden that soon any President will be compelled to choose between refusing a re-election and distributing offices purposely to secure a second term. Will some one stop with Washington's and Jefferson's ambition. A third term means a precedent broken, and the stride to a life term must follow. Civil service reform is very near being a simple necessity to our continuance as a republic.

For my part I do not feel half as easy over the position of religion and theology as over that of the Government. The rector of Trinity Church, New York, recently said to a reporter for publication, that the Church was not founded with a view to moral culture, class elevation or any other temporal need. Its mission is to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ, to teach the faith contained in the creeds and to administer the sacraments. I have no confidence in the wisdom of those who tell us that the Church must try to reach the masses, purify politics, elevate the laboring classes. She was not founded for any of these objects. She has another mission. She points us beyond these scenes to another world. For the clergy to meddle in public concerns is to invite the conclusion that they are losing their hold on the things eternal." This is startling doctrine. It is pleasant to believe it startles us more because it is not quite common. But we certainly do find a very decided inclination on the part of radicals who have given up the Church to drop into agnosticism that covers not only belief but practice. They drift without any further purpose than to live out the day. On the other hand the Church is too busy in the defence of antiquated and positively useless doctrines. The world needs organic purpose to sustain and teach moral life and manly character when an age finds itself with a Church that fails to understand it, that does not care for it, that cares only for antiquity and the future, it is badly betrayed. You will bear in mind that the Church of America up to the present century, and at least in the early part of the nineteenth century, was a very American, vital, purposeful affair. The Puritan gripped the times in which he lived, and whatever his creed, in practice he was a man of affairs, minister or layman.

As for sociology, I am not an alarmist. I do not half agree with Cardinal Gibbons, in his fulmination in the *North American*. It simply is not true that "the homes of the poor are more marked by destitution and squalor, the light of heaven closed out from miserable tenement room and attic; flesh and blood becoming more cheap, and bread more dear, the well-being of the car horse more solicitously watched over than that of the driver." "A tempest or war to which all former wars were holiday tournaments looms big upon the horison, and threatens to whelm the world in horrors. Wealth and poverty stand more and more apart, and glare across the widening chasm more fiercely. Capital and labor, after severe skirmishes with varying success, are arming for the supreme conflict." This sort of talk is not only untrue, and has been disproved by socialistic writers themselves, but it is impossible to get at our social dangers or work any remedy so long as it is indulged in. The Pope's encyclical indicates a far more rational hierarchical conception of facts. Invariably the honesty of these intemperate misstatements is brought into question by the appeal to us to go back to methods and beliefs of some preceding age. Cardinal Gibbons, however, like the Pope in his encyclical, has done grandly in this: unlike the burden of most religious writers, he does not despair of this world. He believes that we can avert disaster, and that in human nature, roused to honest action, lies the remedy. Salvation socially as well as individually does not lie in looking backward, but in looking ahead. There is a terrible waste of moral force in each generation because a forward-looker is considered an infidel and innovator; because advance is always looked on as insanity or as crime.

Modifying the extreme statements which I am afraid had their origin with Henry George, we still must see that our social organism can not remain without readjustment. The extremes of society are not only very far apart, but they meet. The vulgarity, selfishness and degeneration of the merely capitalized class is of the same sort as that of the poorest class and the basest. A recent writer speaks of the "scum and the dregs," and he justly shows us that at the top and the bottom there are equal mischief and meanness, and that we can trust to neither the interests of humanity. This is vigorously true, and to be comprehended. The honest aim of those who have social good at heart can not be to work at the extremes, but to bring these extremes into less prominence. The pathos that pictures the dissolute and degraded as victims might as well turn to describe, in very similar terms, the upper class whose children are born to a fate as hopeless as that of those born in the slums.

"But this is nothing new." No, it is not; only this, we have found it out. We begin to see and feel that poverty, at least, is a horrible thing; do we see that superfluous wealth is just as bad? No matter, we soon shall see it. There is perhaps enough for us to think of in contemplating poverty. Prof. Ely, of Johns Hopkins University, says that there are 3,000,000 of paupers in the United States. The State of New York he says spends annually for charitable purposes over $13,000,000. He forgets to add that two-thirds of this is absorbed; that is, it is stolen in one way or another.

Which brings me easily to the point which I am eager to make, that the purposelessness of the last quarter of a century, the dead drift, is not likely to endure; and that we are going out into the twentieth century with a purposiveness equal to that which characterized 1800 or 1500. Criticise Henry George as we will, to him more than to any other man do we owe our moral awakening. His words rang out astoundingly through Christendom. They touch at last the Vatican, the Czar and Emperor William, as well as the democratic forces of the world. Prof. Ely, whom I have quoted, tells us that pauperism is a curable evil. This will be our first great purpose in the dying out of our century, to cure pauperism. Can it be done? Experiments on a small scale seem to show it can be. The Eberfeld system I have no room to describe; but in Germany it is making great inroads on mendicancy. The City of Leipsic, in a single year, by this system reduced its paupers 2000. The charity organizations of America are equally successful. In Buffalo statistics show a falling off of applicants for help of 50 per cent. The Secretary hopes to report by 1897 that pauperism is practically extinct in that city. This is astounding, only because we have never till now undertaken anything more than to deal with symptoms. There really has never been a purpose to extinguish poverty. Christianity made a vital mistake in its idea of what real charity is. To give may work more mischief than good. Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the famous London Methodist reformer, says: "I have had almost as much experience of evangelistic work as any man in this country, and I have never been able to bring any one who was starving to Christ." All our quarterlies and reviews and editorial columns ring with this problem. The vim and virtue of the age are concentrating on the purpose to at least find out if this world has too many people in it, and whether some must starve while others waste. Two things it is agreed must be done—the poor must be roused to effort in the way of self-preparation, training for usefulness and skill in labor, while the well-to-do must act not sporadically but organically in their effort to abolish misery.

The purpose of abolishing poverty must involve a plan that touches the whole of society—every member of it. Profit-sharing, in some form, seems to be the clearest set before us; but I have recently discussed our progress in that line.

The purpose which quickens us socially affects us also politically, and otherwise. I have already discussed the possibility of a world-wide democratic Church. This proposition is almost sure of realization. The distracted attempts at Christian union are bearing an immense crop of fruit. Mr. Stead, whose English reputation as an editor is equaled by his fame in America as a reformer, delivered recently at Bradford a startling address on "The Reunion of Christendom." His idea is the co-operative union of all men and women in Christian lands for the welfare of the people. Mr. Stead is a new sort of man. I mean he is a fine representative of that new order of religious people that has an enthusiasm for character, but not any respect to speak of for creeds. He bluntly and sarcastically says he does not hope that all Christian Churches shall cease to hate each other. He does not expect any common agreement as to the shape of ecclesiastical tippets, or the pronunciation of shibboleths. He thinks it would be a great bore if the ecclesiastics could all settle down on one formula of belief. On the other hand he seeks and expects a reunion of Christendom only on one ground—that is, seeking and saving the lost practically—for this world and this life; the redemption of mankind from evils that render a fine life and a divine one impossible. This to be sure is ignoring the great rub-a-dub of theology, and writing on purely worldly ends; but can not a Church exist honestly for the supreme purpose of character? In fact, has not the Church lost largely its original purpose? Would Jesus make a popular preacher in our pulpits! Is not our best hope on this very line that the churches shall rediscover their true purpose? And when I read Mr. Stead's address, I felt marvelously like feeling after his hand to give it a grip, for he says what I have already said in the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT, that the glory of the Catholic Church is its capacity for doing practical work—its civilizing power. But the Protestant Church of to-day is doing nothing, and attempting nothing as a Church in the great war of capital and labor. He holds that when a great strike impends the Church should intervene and lead the way to both justice and peace. And it does seem as if, if we had any need whatever for a Church, it was to create peace, to save the awful consequences of strikes, to act as an arbitrator. There are in his address a good handful of such startling passages as these: "What would Jesus Christ do were he a voter on the Bradford register to-day, and had to earn his living like you and me? If he were such a voter I think he would look ahead, and, seeing the incalculable horrors of that international anarchy in which the sword is the sole chief justice, he would do all that in him lay to bring about the reign of peace and law. We have got to try and realize Christ's ideal; to remake in the image of God our fallen brothers and sisters."

It is the bold utterance of such sentiments and hopes as these, conjoined with the humanization of politics, that makes one say we have surely seen the worst of it. It is thundering all around the horizon. There are childish and even worse schemes on foot, but they will do no harm. What we must see is that the abundant Utopianism of our day means there is purpose abroad. Every one is anxious to see something accomplished—anxious to do something himself for the betterment of human beings.

It is clear that our day for intense individualism has ripened, or is ripening, into an era of human fellowship. Some time since I described the magnificent schedule to be developed in 1893 at the Columbian Exhibition—the union of all republican peoples in a "Pan-Republican Congress." This means a conference, the first of a hoped series, of the enlightened and liberal minds of the world, to discuss the interests of free institutions, and the best means for their promotion among the nations of the earth. Such a gathering has within it the greatest possibilities for the benefaction of all mankind. The recent "Pan-American Congress" was wisely conceived by Mr. Blaine and is sure to ultimate in international amenities and enterprises. But this other proposition reaches farther, and will strive for the general political freedom of mankind. The general scope as proposed by the Committee on Plan and Aims is the consideration of the welfare of free institutions and the best means of promoting the same. Here is purpose, and not mere drift. In the consideration of questions concerning civil and political institutions, the proposed Congress will discuss constitutional and administrative reform; the establishment of legalized arbitration among all civilized peoples; the amelioration of severities and the extinguishment of injustice in administering government; the dissolution of standing armies, and the substitution of the reign of intelligence and morals in place of brute force; international intercourse on the basis of common and universal justice; the general distribution of knowledge without hinderance, thus creating international intelligence; the moral welfare of all people and peoples; and none the less the sanitary and general physical well-being of mankind. The plan is devised in the interest of positive aggressive purpose; and as such is most particularly to be welcomed. I do not see anything finer on the horizon, but of it will surely come a grand propulsion of humanity socially and politically. I hardly dare to say how much I hope for from the movement; but is not a lack of hope more criminal than anything else but a lack of purpose?

This is the outlook ahead, a revival of purpose in the place of drift. And it stands in hand for all public men, and all who bear a hand in matters social, religious or political, to ask themselves if it be after all merely anchorage that they care for, to prevent drift; or if they be sincerely and with eyes in their foreheads designing any forward movement of humanity. M. MAURICE, M. D.

THERE is a poetic justice about the tramp law just passed by the Delaware Legislature, which gives these nomads sixty days' labor on the public roads. Nobody uses the roads more than they do, and they should do their share in repairing them.—[Philadelphia Inquirer.

HUMANITY AND RIGHT

Fraternity with Men and Nations Everywhere.

Objects of the Pan American Congress of 1893.

The Time Is Now Ripe for This Nation to Assume Its True Position in the Family of States and in the Interest of All Mankind to Take the Lead—As It Is the Strongest and Freest Nation It Must Lead — Able Letters from Eminent Americans and Foreigners.

One of the most interesting movements of the age is that which is now taking form in the hands of the Committee of Two Hundred, representative citizens of the United States, acting under the name of the Pan Republic Congress General Committee. Its first meeting, held in New York on December 6 last, divided its work and placed it in the hands of several sub-committees. The one having the all important work of the plan and scope in hand has just prepared he following report:

NAME AND OBJECT.

I. The name of the proposed conference shall be the Pan Republic Congress.

II. The Congress shall be held in such city of the United States as may be selected by the General Committee during the time of the Columbian Exposition of 1893, but shall have no necessary connection therewith.

III. The congress shall consist of two bodies. One shall be composed of delegates appointed by the governments of the various republics of the world on the basis of one delegate at large from each republic, and one delegate for every 5,000,000 of its citizens and for every fraction thereof exceeding one-half that number.

The other body shall be composed of delegates from organizations in sympathy with free institutions, and of representatives from nations other than republics. The delegates and representatives last referred to shall be chosen in accordance with the following provisions:

1. They shall include the officers of such organizations highest in rank.

2. One delegate at large from such organizations.

3. One delegate for each 100,000 of the membership of these organizations, and one for each fraction thereof exceeding 50,000.

4. Representatives from nations other than republics shall be chosen on the basis of one at large from each of such nations, and one for each 5,000,000 of its citizens, or fractions of that number exceeding one-half.

5. The method of selecting and inviting the representatives from nations other than republics shall be determined by the Executive Committee, subject to the limitation that these representatives shall be of the nationality which they represent.

IV. Those appointive delegates who receive their appointment from the executives of the various governments represented at the congress shall constitute a council, senate or upper house of said congress, and shall bear such relation in general to the assembly as the Senate of the United States bears to the House of Representatives.

V. Those appointive delegates who shall be chosen by the various organizations in sympathy with free institutions, together with the invited representatives from the nations other than republics, shall constitute an assembly or lower house of the congress.

VI. The sessions of the congress, the manner of proceeding, etc., etc., shall be in general analogy with the sessions and proceedings of dual legislative bodies in free countries.

THE GENERAL SCOPE.

VII. The general scope of the proposed congress shall be the consideration of the interests of free institutions and the best means of promoting the same among the nations.

VIII. By free institutions shall be understood such organic forms of human society as are derived from an enlightened popular will, are consistent with it, and are subservient to the interests and happiness of mankind.

IX. Institutions, whether free or despotic, are of three general kinds of classes. These are:

1. Civil or political institutions.
2. Social and educational institutions proper.
3. Religious institutions.

Institutions of the latter class as such shall not be represented in the proposed congress, nor shall questions of a religious nature be discussed therein.

X. In the consideration of civil or political institutions the congress shall deal with:

1. Such questions of constitutional and administrative reform among the nations as may be deemed promotive of the interests of public liberty, the rights of citizenship and the maintenance and extension of free institutions.

2. Such questions in particular as may promote the establishment of the principle of arbitration among all civilized States instead of the barbarous code of war.

3. Such questions as shall tend by their discussion to prevent or extinguish the severities and injustice of governments toward their subjects.

4. Such questions as may tend by their discussion to promote the disarmament of the nations, the dissolution of all standing armies and the substitution therefor of the rule of intelligence, morality and justice among the people of the earth.

5. Such questions as by their discussion may tend to promote and perfect international intercourse on terms of equality and justice.

6. Such questions as by their discussion may promote the principle of mutual advantage among the nations in trade and commerce.

7. Such questions as by their discussion may conduce to the diffusion of international intelligence.

8. Such questions as relate to the mental and intellectual welfare of the nations, as the same may be determined by wise provisions for the education of the citizen, the freedom of the press and the general diffusion of knowledge.

9. Such questions as relate to the physical welfare of mankind, as general sanitation, salutary quarantine and the encouragement of those branches of investigation which conduce to the discovery of new methods of prolonging and protecting human life.

10. Such questions in particular as by their discussion may tend to promote government of the people by the people and for the people as the best attainable form of civil and political organization known to men.

11. Such other questions relating to the general well being of mankind as may suggest themselves to enlighten consideration in the interim between the present and the opening of the congress.

THE COMMITTEE AND ITS WORK.

The gentlemen composing this committee are a most representative body of Americans. Their chairman is the Hon. Champion S. Chase, LL. D., of Omaha, Neb., so long Mayor of that city, and now president of the Nebraska Society of Sons the of American Revolution. The other members are: James Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore, Md.; Hon. Carl Schurz, New York; Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, Detroit, Mich.; Rev. W. C. Roberts, D. D., Lake Forest, Ill.; Right Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, D. D., LL. D., Chicago Ill.; Dr. Gustav Gotthell, rabbi Temple Emanuel, New York city; Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, New York; John Clark Ridpath, LL. D., Greencastle, Ind.; Professor Alonzo Williams, Providence, R. I.; Henry F. Downing, No. 227 West Forty-seventh street, New York; Hon. C. C. Bonney, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. William E. Curtis, Washington, D. C.; Mr. J. W. Woodside, Philadelphia, Pa.; ex-Judge William H. Arnoux, New York; Colonel Ethan Allen, New York; Dr. Pulsifer Frazer, Philadelphia; General Lew Wallace, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Walter S. Logan, New York; William O. McDowell, Newark N. J.

On the different committees are represented almost every race, creed and division of political thought to be found in the United States. This movement began to take form and shape on Centennial day, April 30, 1889, when delegates met at Fraunce's Tavern, in this city, where Washington and his officers had separated to return to the pursuits of peace after the final close of the war of the American Revolution. The delegates were from the different State societies of the Sons of American Revolution, who had been elected for that purpose, and there elaborated the constitution of the National Society of the Sons of American Revolution, and effected a national organization. The presiding officer in that convention was Mr. William O. McDowell of Newark, N. J., who had originated the movement, and whose great grandfather, an officer in the Revolutionary army, had, at the personal request of Washington and his associates, established in this city immediately after the evacuation by the British, a patriotic newspaper.

Producing a copy of his great grandfather's paper Mr. McDowell read from it the letter that had been drafted by the officers of the Revolutionary army then gathered in the Society of the Cincinnati and sent to General Washington immediately after his inauguration, congratulating him on his election to the Presidency of the United States; also President Washington's response, and then an address that had been prepared carrying these two letters and published to the country. He then moved that a committee be appointed to prepare and issue an address from the descendants of the men gathered in the Society of the Sons of American Revolution, after a century of history had been completed. From this address we quote the following:

And this leads to the noblest work of our society. On our continent we have sister republics. Let us form with them leagues of fellowship. Our hearts should embrace self government throughout the world. The American instinct for freedom is irrepressible. It cannot be restricted by bonds of nationalities. Humanity is its object. We only express and exercise a national impulse when we cultivate fraternity with men everywhere, who, by justice and intelligence, strive to elevate the people to sovereignty. On the occasion of the meeting of March 1, 1890, of the Sons of American Revolution, Colonel Ethan Allen of New York said among other things that "the next great epoch after Christianity was the advent of Washington and the Revolution. Government is a necessary supplement to a free and pure religion, and the star of Bethlehem and the star of Mount Vernon are necessary aids one to the other in the destiny of man." As a constellation the beacon of religion and political life, side by side, must make the circuit of the globe. The time is now ripe for this nation to assume its true position in the family of States, and in the interest of all mankind to take the lead. We are the richest nation in the world, and by the claims of wealth are entitled to lead. We are the strongest nation of the earth, and by virtue of this power ought to lead. We are the freest nation on earth, and that this freedom may be extended we must in duty lead. This address of Colonel Allen was the match that started the flame.

KOSSUTH, CASTELAR, BARTHOLDI.

On June 17 following, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, the chairman of the meeting of April 30, 1889, returned to Fraunce's Tavern and prepared a circular letter containing eleven questions, beginning with: First—Has not the time come for the issuing of an invitation to the patriotic societies of the world devoted to the principles of government based upon our Declaration of Independence to each send one or more delegates to attend a pan republic congress? Second—Should not the governments of the different republics in the world be invited to also send delegates? These were followed by nine other questions of like import.

Sufficient satisfactory answers having been received, a committee of eleven gentlemen selected from among those who had given the most careful thought in preparing their answers was appointed to decide upon the next step to be taken. Their decision was that they should increase their number to 200 from the United States, and adding those names from abroad like Kossuth, Bartholdi and Castelar, that stand out distinctly in everybody's mind whenever one thinks of freedom and liberty and humanity. it was this committee so appointed that held its first meeting in New York on December 6, and there resolved that this congress should be held, and that its work should be to consider the inerests of free institutions and the best means promoting the same among men.

It is the intention of the committee having this matter in charge that there shall be organized the Pan Republic League, or, to use the words of Henry Clay, written in 1823, in connection with the then movement started by General Simon Bollivar for a congress of the republic nations of America, "The Human Freedom League." A part of the work of this league is the holding the first session, during the period of the Columbian Exhibition, of this Pan Republic Congress in America, and thereafter every three or five years to have the congress reassemble in the great cities of the republic world. The second congress is to take place in Paris, France; the third in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, and the fourth in Berne, Switzerland.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

For the benefit of readers of THE PRESS we quote from among the letters received by the committee:

General William T. Sherman says: "America is only on the threshold of her history, and the American Government is to play the part of protector to the human family. The whole world turns to us to see the result of our experiment in government. We don't believe in the divine right of kings, but we do believe that the Almighty rules, and by laws almost too infinite for us to understand. We are the first people who have as a people tried to understand those laws. We have passed through the measles and whooping cough of history and we are now at the beginning of our national manhood."

Cardinal Gibbons writes: "It will strike down the barriers which separate nation from nation and race from race. It will bring the people of the world together, first by commercial, and, as a consequence, by social ties, and thus widen and deepen and ennoble that conception of the brotherhood of man which has been for ages the dream of great minds and the desire of great hearts. It behooves us all in our several spheres to labor for this consummation, and I look with satisfaction upon the first step to be taken in this direction by the assembling of the Pan-Republic Congress."

Rev. W. C. Roberts, D. D., late moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly and the chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Creed, says: "I heartily indorse the object in view by the Pan Republic Congress. Much can be done in the direction of advancing national unity and possible peace and prosperity."

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll writes: "Our government is great enough not only to be the friend but the defender of every other republic. Republics must stand by their creed. It is time for a "Holy Alliance" between republics. Such an alliance would be in fact holy because of the principles upon which our government was founded."

Ex-President Cleveland writes: "I assure you that I am in accord with this or any other movement which has for its object the drawing of the republics of the world into closer bonds of sympathy."

Dr. Champion S. Chase of Omaha, Neb.: "The proposition to hold such an assembly must meet with a warm and favorable response in the hearts of every true American. The great West will be with you in this matter heart and soul."

Hon. W. H. Arnoux, vice president general, S. A. R., writes: "The Sons of the American Revolution have an ideal to which we, like our patriotic forefathers, are ready to devote our lives and our sacred honor. This liberty will not be for ourselves alone, but for the world."

AN INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

Dr. Persifor Frazer writes: "The Congress could organize an International Bureau as distinct from all governments as are the trade federations from the capitalists to which all grievances of the oppressed should be addressed when not righted at home. It might provide for triennial sessions in the different republics and make itself the organ and mouthpiece of the victims of injustice everywhere."

Rev. John McDowell Leavitt, D. D., LL. D., writes: "Our American mission is to speed the day of victory for liberty."

Mr. Walter S. Logan says: "War and the possibilities of war are now the greatest obstacles to the world's progress, and the one remedy, and the only sure remedy for the evil is a permanent congress of nations with jurisdiction. I do not think it need be necessary to wait for the millennium for men to beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks."

John Boyle O'Reilly, as one of the last acts of his life, wrote: "If popular liberty is a good and enthusiasm a virtuous force, such a congress ought to be held. The nineteenth century could not close with a nobler work."

Hon. William McAdoo writes: "If we really believe in our institutions we owe it to mankind to push forward the march of all conquering democracy by showing to all the world the robust liberty and spirit which inspired the fathers of the Republic."

Hon. William E. Curtis, executive officer of the Pan American Congress, writes: "This matter is of the greatest interest to me. I shall be glad in every way to add my share to the success of the movement."

Vice President Lucius P. Deming of the Sons of the American Revolution writes: "If this movement can be made a success it will be the one event marking the close of a most remarkable century."

Professor Alexander Winchell of Ann Arbor, Mich., writes: "This movement has a moral significance almost unequaled in the history of the world. It fires my enthusiasm to think of such a gathering for the practical recognition of the fraternity of nations. I hope the seed which has been sown in so good a soil may grow to a maturity which will bring rejoicing to every American and every international part."

LET REPUBLICS OF THE WORLD UNITE.

Bishop Charles Edward Cheney of Chicago, Ill., writes: "Taught by the policy of kings, let republics of the world unite, not by the alliance of the ruling families or conjunction of great armies, but by such conferences as may lead to a wider spread of free principles and a concerted action in all that tends to advance the rights of men."

General James Grant Wilson writes: "The idea of the Pan Republic Congress is a most admirable conception and one which it would seem would be productive of great good in drawing together the republics of the old and new world into closer and more friendly relations."

Bishop H. C. Potter says: "I wish success to every wise effort to draw closer the republics of the world."

Hon. Isaiah T. Montgomery, the colored orator of Mississippi, writes: "I desire to express the fullest sympathy with the movement and a hearty desire to render any service practicable to promote the beneficial end in view."

Colonel William Patton Griffith writes: "America, Queen of Republics, is the efficient leader in the movement for combined action that must be effectual in spreading republican principles and founding other States whose basic laws shall be for liberty."

Miss Frances Willard writes: "But it is in the air, this great word fraternization."

President Henreaux of the San Domingo Republic says: "The project for convoking a Pan Republic Congress of democratic States and American societies merits extensive sympathy."

Hon. William Wirt Henry, grandson of the great orator of the Revolution, writes: "I am in full sympathy, and consider the movement most timely."

President Don J. Whittemore of the Wisconsin Society, S. A. R., says: "I heartily approve of this convention. It can be made to tend toward a better understanding of our form of government, and afford to the republic nations of the world opportunity to draw from each other that which must be of the greatest interest and benefit to all."

General Bradley T. Johnson of Baltimore writes: "The success of this great patriotic undertaking will inure greatly to perpetuation of liberty and to the happiness of mankind."

THE WORK DONE BY OUR FATHERS.

President William D. Cabell of the National Alumni Association writes: "I am with you in this Pan Republic Congress movement. God bless your efforts. The work done by our fathers must stand and must never perish from the minds and hearts of men."

Hon. George M. Pullman writes: "The end which is sought to be attained is one that forcibly appeals to those who, like myself, have at heart the widest and best development of the principles upon which our government was founded."

Professor Geike of Edinburgh writes: "With the objects of the congress I am in hearty sympathy, although I am not a republican, but a loyal subject of this old monarchical country."

General G. B. Winship says: "The field of usefulness that is open to the Pan Republic Congress is a great one."

These quotations from letters and words of encouragement that have been received by the committee might be more extended, but equally interesting will be what Henry Clay said in 1822. When General Simon Bolivar influenced the suggestion of the first international gathering of representatives of American republics at Panama Mr. Clay, with his broad and generous Americanism, was of the first to enter the field with earnest sympathy for the movement. It was largely due to his influence that the independence of the South American republics had been recognized by the United States in 1822. His speeches on the subject, which he was pleased to call "The Human Freedom League in America," are among the most brilliant productions of his genius.

He recognized that America was a part, and soon to be a leading part, of civilization. The attempt of the Holy Alliance to bind the nations of Europe together in the interests of absolute monarchy made it seem to him necessary to oppose this unholy league by a union of those whose governments were founded upon the principles of the Declaration of American Independence. Both he and Louis Kossuth were fond of using that word "solidarity," applying it to the uniting of the interests of free institutions, not only because of their geographical proximity to each other, but upon the identity of their fundamental political principles. He declared that through the power of expanding the moral influence by means of the press and the development of the intelligence of mankind, the American system would ever extend further and further.

The experience of to-day is but a fulfillment of the prophecies of Mr. Clay. In his position of Secretary of State he was enabled to further these ideas, and he was supported in his efforts by the fullest co-operation from John Quincy Adams, then President of the United States. Mr. Adams in one of his messages to Congress says: "Fear of giving umbrage to the holy league of Europe was urged as a motive for denying to the American nations the acknowledgment of their independence. The Congress and administration of that day took counsel from their duties rather than from their fears."

HENRY CLAY'S INDORSEMENT.

Referring to the first proposed Pan American Congress, Mr. Clay used this language, which is peculiarly applicable to the movement for a Pan Republic Congress to-day: "That the Congress at Panama will accomplish all or even any of the transcendent benefits to the human race which warmed the conceptions of its first proposer were perhaps indulging too sanguine a forecast of events to promise. The blessings of heaven may turn it to the account of human improvements, accidents unforeseen and mischances not to be anticipated may baffle all its high purposes and disappoint all its fairest expectations. But its design is great, benevolent, humane. It looks to the amelioration of the conditions of men. It is congenial with the thoughts that prompted the Declaration of Independence. It is inspired the preamble of our first treaty with France. It dictated our first treaty with Prussia and the instructions under which it was negotiated, and which filled the minds and fired the souls of the immortal founders of our Revolution."

Since these letters were penned three of the writers—General Sherman, Dr. Winchell and John Boyle O'Reilly—have gone to their long home, but these words that we quote above will ever adorn the pages of history.

Representative men who compose the Committee on Plan and Scope, Pan-Republic Congress.

No. 7455

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART FILES.

WRITER.

Rynex & McMahon

Residence Ltr.

Date April 11. 1892.

Rec'd

Ack'g'd

Answered

SUBJECT.

Rice paper from Leavers

on E st. for $ 41.70

7455

Washington, D. C. April 11. 1892.

Dr. F. S. Barbarin:

Dear Sir:

We submit the following estimate for your consideration.

We propose to paper in three (3) houses numbered 1717-19 & 21 E St. N. W. in a first class and workmanlike manner as follows. Viz: Two (2) rooms on first floor, Two rooms (2) on the second floor, and Stairway from second to third floor, in each of the three (3) houses, in best twenty five cent papers with nine (9") inch borders to match papers. for the sum of Thirty one Dollars and seventy cents ($31.70/100).

All walls to be scraped, sized, and pointed up.

Respectifully &c.

Rynex & McMahon.

921 10th St. N. W.

Four houses $41.30

Rynex & McMahon

No. 7456

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART FILES.

WRITER.

Jerbman A. M.

Residence 1701 Penn. Ave.

Date April 11. 1892.

Rec'd

Ack'g'd

Answered

SUBJECT.

Agreement to paper
Houses $16.45 $16.45 $13.95 $13.95
1715. 1717. 1719. & 1721,
for $60.80

√

7456

A. MAGRUDER TUBMAN,

FINE WALL PAPERS,

1701 PENN. AVE., N. W.,

Washington, D. C., April 11 1892

I will Paper walls of 4 Rooms & Stairway in Houses # 1719 & 1721 & Sk Jno for $13.75 each and walls of 4 Rooms in Houses # 1715 & 1717 & Sk for $16.45 each walls of Last two Houses to be scraped

Respectfully

A M Tubman

No. 7457

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART FILES.

WRITER.

Howe Wm H,

Residence 11 Rue du Mont Dac,
Paris France

Date April 14. 1892

Rec'd " 25 "

Ack'g'd " 25 "

Answered

SUBJECT.

Wishes to sell his
picture. Norman Bull
for $2,500.

√

7457

Paris France —
11 Rue du Mont Sou
April 14th 92

The Corcoran Gallery of Art
APR 25 1892
Washington, D.C.

Mr. C. Emlie
Corcoran Galeries —
Washington D.C.

Gentlemen —

I have Just Landed from Phila
informs me that my
Norman Bull has been
sent to your Galeries &
I hasten to write You at
& the Same time ask your
kind Consideration as
to its purchase for your
Institution. I am
Exceedingly anxious to
have one of my impor-
tant works in the National
Capital & feel this my
Strongest Effort. and
on of most success both

Leon at the Salon & Munich.
the work being at the Salon
during the sale of the works
& Studies of Van Marke. you
and the benefit of public
& press comment.

The price & mark for
the work is $2500 and feel
it indeed reasonable. When
taking into consideration
the importance & strength
of the work - which I think
speaks for itself.

My Standing now
as an Animal Painter
is quite well known.
Especially in Europe. &
I have obtained the following
honors —

Honorable Mention Paris Salon 1886
Medal 3d Class Gold " 1888
" 2d " Silver U.Ex. 1889
H.C. Paris Salon 1890
Grand Gold Medal Crystal
Palace U.Ex. London 1890
Temple Gold Medal Phila 1890
Gold Medal M.C.A. Boston 1890

I fully understand the
honor & importance of
having a work in your
Museum & earnestly hope
you will consider the
work worthy. & shall
be pleased to hear from
you at your earliest
convenience.

Very Respectfully
J. H. Howe

No. 7458.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART FILES.

WRITER.

Pearce, S. H.

Residence 60 Chester Sq., Boston.

Date Apr. 14th to Apr. 28, 1892.

Rec'd " 16th. " " 21, "

Ack'g'd " 15th. " 21, "

Answered

SUBJECT.

With regard to Reichton Paintings by C. S. Pearce.

✓

7458

Walpole, Mass.
April 28th 1892

F. J. Barbain Esq.
Curator.

Dear Sir.

Your favor of the 25th inst. enclosing your check for $25.00 is received — I thank you for the kindly interest which has prompted you to act in behalf of my artist son, towards the adjustment of the overcharge for freight on his paintings forwarded by Mrs. Williams Everett to the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

This overcharge had its origin in the unauthorized act of the Custman, who inserted in the rail-road receipt his assumed value of the package at "$1000." while the receipt itself bears evidence that the transportation companies were "released" from liability beyond a nominal amount, which entitled the package to "Released" the ordinary lower rate of freight —

The original charge by the Boston & Albany road to New York was for freight 2.60
" value 25.
$27.60

The correct charge, which has been forwarded to connecting lines by the B & A. R.R. Co. for Freight 2.60
" value 2.50
5.10
81½% to New York $22.50 —
making the reduction

The original charge presented to you is for — original — $83.60
Deducting the charge from Boston to N.Y. 27.60
leaves the cost of transportation from N. York to Washington $56 —

A corresponding reduction (81½%) 45.64
would make the cost from N.Y. to Washington $10.36

Add cost from Boston to N.Y. 5.10
thus the total freight should approximate $15.46
for which you have paid $58.60
an alleged overcharge of — 43.14
$58.60

So large an overcharge is worth rectification — I do not feel at liberty however to trouble you further in its adjustment, than to request you to forward at your leisure, the itemized charges which, if not just, I will place in the hands of the rail road authorities here, who express a desire to arrange matter justly — Again thanking you for your courtesy I am.

Yours sincerely
J. N. Pearce,

The Corcoran Gallery of Art
APR 30 1892
Washington, D. C.

7458

Walpole. Mass.

April 20th 1892.

Rec'd Apl

F. J. Barbarin Esq.
Curator.
Corcoran Gallery of Art.
Washington. D.C.

Dear Sir.

Owing to our removal on the 16th to our Summer residence. your telegram of that date. did not reach me till the 18th inst. (Monday.) when I telegraphed you. that there was evidently an error. in the Charges for freight on My Son's paintings. which I would investigate for Correction— Yesterday. (19th inst.) your favor of the 16th "forwarded" to Walpole came to hand. In the meantime. My investigation. and Conference with the rail road officials. had lead to their taking measures to correct the over charges. which they inform me. will be duly forwarded.

It appears. that My Agents. Mess. Williams & Everett, properly forwarded the package. as per the enclosed receipt. by which it will be seen. that the Road was "released" from liability on the Stated "value." which entitled the transportation to simple freight charges. The "value" was pencilled in the receipt. not by Williams & Everett. but by their Carriman. without their knowledge or instruction— Corrected charges. will be forwarded by the rail road. previous to paying which. I should Prefer that the bill be sent to me for examination and approval by the rail Road— This however I do not insist upon— as it might put you to inconvenience—

I note your remark that you "have no authority to pay charges on pictures sent here on exhibition" &c. — I therefore enclose my check on the Hamilton N. Bank. for $83.60/100 — payable to your order. from the proceeds of which. You will please reimburse the Gallery. for any charges you pay on account of

Yours respectfully

S. W. Dearer

P.S.

Any balance due to me. after paying all charges legimately due. you can remit by your check.

Will you kindly inform me if the paintings reached you. in good order. and if they met your approval.

7458

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages**, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
			14 Paid 2 ex

RECEIVED at Corcoran Bldg., S. E. Cor. 15th & F Sts., Washington, D. C.

Dated Boston Mas Apl 1 1892

To F L Barbarin Curator

Corcoran Art Gallery

Washn D C

Freight Charges $3.30

Evidently incorrect will

investigate and write

S H Pearce Walpole Mass

The Corcoran Gallery of Art
APR 18 1892
Washington, D. C.

7458

April 16. 1892.

S. H. Pearce.

60 Chester Square.

Boston Mass.

Pictures arrived with freight bill $83.60 Shall I advance amount, if so telegraph, and send check.

F. S. Barbarin.

Telegram

7458

S. H. PEARCE,
60 CHESTER SQ:
BOSTON,

Boston. April 14th 1892.

W. L. Barbarin Esq.
Curator.
Corcoran Gallery -
Washington, D.C.

Rec'd Apr 16/92

Dear Sir.

In accordance with the courtesy suggested in your favor of the 5th ult. I have instructed Mess. Williams & Everett of this city, to carefully pack, and forward to the Corcoran Gallery for exhibition. two paintings by my Son. Mr. Charles Sprague Pearce, entitled respectively "Le Foin" - and "Peines de Coeur" - (to the latter, awarded the Temple Gold Medal. - I will you kindly award them suitable space upon the walls of your Gallery -

In behalf of the Artist as it may interest you. I refer to your notice the following list of recompenses awarded to him - viz

by the Mass. Charitable Association	Silver Medal.	1878
	" "	1884
	Gold "	1884
" " Penn. Academy of Fine Arts	$300 - prize	1881
	Temple Gold Medal	1885
" " Paris Salon -	Hon. Mention	1881
	Gold Medal	1883
" " Belgian Govt. Ghent-Salon.	Grand Medal Honor	1886
" " Munich Salon	Gold Medal	1888
" " Juror of the French Nat. Exposition		1889
" " Berlin Exposition.	Grand Diploma of Honor	1891

Yours respectfully
S. H. Pearce.

7458

BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD Co.

Please return to
S. N. Pearce
Walpole.
Mass.

Boston, Nov. 11th 1892

Received of William H Everett

Paintings & frames

marked and numbered as per margin, contents and value unknown, to be transported to Value $100.00

and delivered at the depot there, to

on the payment of Freight therefor, together with such expenses as shall be shown by vouchers to have been advanced on the same. This contract and the responsibilities of the parties hereto being limited and controlled by the Rules and Regulations printed upon the back of this receipt as also by the terms of their printed tariffs of freight; and it being also understood that this Corporation assumes no liability beyond the end of its own line, and that so far as it acts as agent for other parties participating in the joint transit aforesaid, said parties are separately liable.

RELEASED.

J. F. GAY Freight Agent.

For BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD CO.

By

The following Rules and Regulations have been adopted by the several Railroad Corporations in regard to Freight.

☞ All articles of Freight must be plainly and distinctly marked, or the Corporation will not be responsible for their miscarriage or loss; and when designed to be forwarded, after transportation on the Railroad, a written order must be given, with the particular line of conveyance marked on the goods, if any such be preferred or desired.

The Company will not hold itself liable for the safe carriage or custody of any articles of freight, unless receipted for by an authorized agent; and no agent of the Company is authorized to receive, or agree to transport, any freight which is not thus receipted for. Duplicate receipts in the form prescribed by each Company, ready for signing, must accompany the delivery of the freight to the Company. No responsibility will be admittted, under any circumstances, to a greater amount upon any single article of freight, than $200, unless upon notice given of such amount, and a special agreement therefor. Specie, drafts, bank-bills, and other articles of great intrinsic or representative value, will only be taken upon a representation of their value, and by a special agreement assented to by the General Freight Agent.

The Company will not hold themselves liable at all for any injury to any articles of freight during the course of transportation, arising from the weather or accidental delays. Nor will they guarantee any special despatch in the transportation of such articles, unless made the subject of express stipulation. Nor will they hold themselves liable as COMMON CARRIERS, for such articles, after their arrival at their place of destination, and unlading at the Company's warehouses or depots.

Marble Slabs, Machinery, Furniture, Stoves and Castings, Mineral Acids, all Liquids put up in glass or earthen ware, Unpacked Fruit, and Live Animals, will only be taken at the owner's risk of fracture or injury during the course of transportation, loading and unloading, unless specially agreed to the contrary. Gunpowder and Friction Matches, and like Combustibles, will not be received on any terms, and all persons procuring the reception of such freight by fraud or concealment will be held responsible for any damage which may arise from it while in the custody of the Company.

Cases or packages of Boots and Shoes, and of other articles liable to peculation or fraudulent abstraction, must be strapped with iron or wood, or otherwise securely protected, or the Company will not be liable for diminution of the original contents.

All articles of freight, arriving at their place of destination, must be taken away within twenty-four hours after being unladen from the cars,—the Company reserving the right of charging storage on the same, or placing the same in store at the risk and expense of the owner, if they see fit, after a lapse of that time.

In the event of the loss of any property for which responsibility attaches under this Bill of Lading to the carriers, the value or cost of the same at the time and point of shipment, is to govern the settlement, except the value of the articles has been agreed upon with the shipper, or is determined by the classification upon which the rates are based.

It being expressly understood and agreed, that the Boston & Albany Railroad Company reserves the right, in consideration of issuing a through Bill of Lading, and of guaranteeing a through rate, to forward said goods by any Railroad Line between the point of shipment and destination.

NOT NEGOTIABLE

Unless the word "ORDER" unqualified, except as herein provided, is written immediately before or after the name of the party to whose order the property is consigned.

It is mutually agreed as follows, viz.:—That this bill of lading is NOT NEGOTIABLE unless the work "ORDER," without any condition or limitation, other than the name of the party to be notified of the arrival of the property at its destination, is written hereon immediately before or after the name of the party to whose order the property is consigned; and that when the word "ORDER" is so written, this bill of lading shall be negotiable and must be surrendered before delivery of the property.

No. 7459,

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART FILES.

WRITER.

Angell Benj.

Residence 1717 E. Street

Date April 15. 1892,

Rec'd

Ack'g'd

Answered

SUBJECT.

Lease of house 1717
E. St. from April 15
1892 @ $12.50 per month
in advance.

✓

7459.

The Trustees of The Corcoran Gallery of Art in the District of Columbia as parties of the first part, and

Benjamin Angell of Washington City in said District

as party of the second part, LEASE and take the following property, to-wit:

House and premises Numbered Seventeen hundred and Seventeen (1717)

E. Street west

in said city and District upon the terms of the covenants hereinafter contained, and to be used

as a dwelling house

COVENANT 1ST. The parties of the first part hereby lease to the party of the second part the premises hereinbefore described ~~for the term of~~ as a Monthly tenant from the 15th day of April A. D., 1892 to be then fully ended and terminated, without other notice than the execution of these presents, at the rate of

Twelve and 50/100 Dollars,

per month, in lawful money of the United States; to be paid at the office of said Lessors, or to their agent in equal monthly installments, in advance, on the first day of each month of the tenancy hereby created, save and except such proportionate part thereof as shall accrue during such time as said premises shall be untenantable by reason of Fire, act of God, or public enemies, without the fault or hindrance of the said party of the second part, together with the due payment of all Water Rent and Gas Bills.

COVENANT 2D. It is further agreed that this contract shall bind the heirs, executors and administrators and successors of the respective parties hereto, but it shall not be transferred or assigned, in whole or in part, without the consent of the Lessors or the proper parties.

COVENANT 3D. That said party of the second part shall, at his own cost, keep said premises in as good order as when received, and shall, at the end of the tenancy, restore the same to the proper parties, or their agent, in like good order, ordinary wear and tear, damage by fire and other elements, and public enemies excepted.

COVENANT 4TH. That if the said Lessee shall fail to pay the said rent as aforesaid, or shall neglect to pay the Water Rent and Gas Bills at the time and on the day when the same shall fall due and be payable as hereinbefore mentioned, or shall use or occupy the same, or permit the same to be used and occupied for any other purpose than that specified herein without the written consent of the said Lessors or their agent, or shall sublet or assign the said premises or any part thereof, without consent as aforesaid, or shall use the same for any disorderly or unlawful purpose, then, and in either of said events this lease shall cease and determine; and the said failure to pay the rent aforesaid, shall operate as a notice to quit, the usual legal notice to quit being hereby expressly waived. And the said Lessors, or other parties entitled to possession, shall and may proceed to recover the possession of said premises, under and by virtue of such legal process as may at the time be applicable in like cases.

COVENANT 5TH. It is further agreed that no alteration in the construction, or addition thereto, shall be made in the above-demised premises; without the consent of the said Lessors or other proper parties; and of the purchase of any alteration or addition, made with such consent, the Lessors shall have the refusal at the end of the tenancy, at a price to be named (BONA FIDE) by the tenant, "fixtures" excepted.

COVENANT 6TH. The tenancy hereby created shall continue after the end of the term specified herein, unless otherwise provided and agreed by indorsement hereon, until the end of thirty days' written notice from either party, to run from the date of delivery, except as otherwise provided in Covenant 4th.

Witness the hands and seals of the parties this 11th day of April A. D. 1892.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED (~~IN DUPLICATE~~) IN THE PRESENCE OF

F. J. Cassidy

The Trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art by Charles M. Matthews Secretary & Treasurer. SEAL.

~~Trustee.~~

B Angell SEAL.

~~Trustee.~~

SEAL.

SEAL.

SEAL.

The Trustees of
The Corcoran Gallery
of Art
v.
Benjamin Angell
Case
1717 E. St. N.W.

No. 7460

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART FILES.

WRITER.

Schütz, Rudolph

Residence

Date April 15, 1892.

Rec'd " 28 "

Ack'g'd

Answered " 28 "

SUBJECT.

Offering certain stuffs, embroderies, leather goods &c., &c.,

✓

7460

The Corcoran Gallery of Art
APR 28 1892
Washington D. C.

Blasewitz Dresden
Kaiser Allee 16.
15 April 1892

Mr. Corcoran Art Gallerie
Washington.

Mr. Palmer, the american consul in Dresden had the kindness to give me your adress and so I take the liberty to offer you a great collection of

259 pieces of
silk stuffs with gold and silver
silk Damasts
Velvets of all kinds
Antipendien & Stolas
Embroideryes
embossed leather
old Broderies from Japan - China

all from the 17 – 18 th century
and ~~cast~~ proceeding from Germany
Holland, Belgium, France Italie

There exist no collection
in privat hand to compare
with, because I begun to collect
25 years ago, and all the good
things are in hand of museums.

Besides I have to offer some
Italienne Goblins or tapestrys
for walls of the 15th and
16 th century

In case you intend
to buy the collection or a
part of it, the Director from
the Kunstgewerb Museum
in Dresden, Professor Graff
would have the kindness
to judje and select for
you all what you can want
and wish under the assistance
of Mr Palme.

Hoping to get soonly
an answer I remain your
obedient servant

Rudolph Schulz

Via NEW HAVEN S.B. LINE

7458

BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD CO.

RECEIVED APR 12 BOSTON

Boston, Apr. 11th 1892

MARKS AND NUMBERS.

Corcoran Art Gallery
Washington

Received of William H Everett
One lot paintings & frames

Value $100.00

marked and numbered as per margin, contents and value unknown, to be transported to _____ and delivered at the _____ depot there, to _____ on the payment of Freight therefor, together with such expenses as shall be shown by vouchers to have been advanced on the same. This contract and the responsibilities of the parties hereto being limited and controlled by the Rules and Regulations printed upon the back of this receipt as also by the terms of their printed tariffs of freight; and it being also understood that this Corporation assumes no liability beyond the end of its own line, and that so far as it acts as agent for other parties participating in the joint transit aforesaid, said parties are separately liable.

RELEASED

J. F. GAY Freight Agent.

For BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD CO.

By _____